IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEPTEMBER 2001

Danielle Bruno
Editor

This newsletter is published quarterly by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged.

UpFront With Cathy Ford

ITD Roadside Program Coordinator

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself and give you some information about my background and current duties at the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD).

My interest and love for nature began as a child growing up in the southern California area which led to my first real summer job working for the Youth Conservation Corps. in 1978. I continued onto Kings River College, where I majored in Forestry. After earning my degree, I left my home and started a new adventure. I moved to Boise in the winter of 1984. I ended up working for several federal agencies as a temporary or seasonal employee over the course of 17 years. During this time, I gained a wide range of experience ranging from Park Ranger to Biological Technician. I was also privileged to work in many unique and exotic places including Mount Rainier, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, and Haleakala (in Hawaii) National Parks.

In 1988, I began my Bureau of Land Management (BLM) career at the Boise District office under the Fire Ecologist, Galen Green. I worked with Galen for eight years. During this time, I worked with Galen on many projects including fire rehabilitations, greenstripping projects and the Noxious Weed Program. I became involved in the Noxious Weed Program in 1990. Through the years, my involvement in the Noxious Weed Program produced many successful working relationships with different agencies, as well as establishing cooperative agreements with the counties and the Fish and Game Department. I learned a lot about pest management and herbicides. I participated in the annual Noxious Weed Association Meetings. I conducted training courses on noxious weed identification, recording plant species and location, as well as EasyCad and CountyCad mapping programs. I also became involved with the Endangered Species Act and worked closely with the BLM district and state botanists on many range improvement projects.

In the early 1990's, I decided to return to school and earn a B.S. degree in Biology with a plant emphasis. I worked full-time and took classes when I could at Boise State University (BSU), except when I worked for the Cottonwood BLM Office in 1996. I completed my course work at BSU in 2001 and would like to continue taking classes in Environmental Science. I have completed extensive course work in plant science and ecology, as well as acquired many years of experience in land management practices. I feel that my background in plant science along with some classes in environmental science would be beneficial in establishing a successful integrated vegetation program.

In July 2001, I began my most recent career move. I am the new Roadside Program Administrator (Coordinator), for Idaho Department of Transportation. As most of you know, Gene retired from this position in May 2001 after working for ITD for the last 9 years. I am excited about my new position with ITD and want to carry on in Gene's footsteps. I have a desire to control noxious weeds and promote a diverse landscape of native vegetation along Idaho roadsides. My responsibilities at ITD include directing the vegetation management/erosion control programs and contracts, directing and monitoring the department's use of herbicides, writing or updating department vegetation management policies, directing the statewide and rest area program and contracts. I work at the headquarters office in Boise and directly work with the six ITD districts in Idaho. Each district has a vegetation foreman who is responsible for their own district vegetation program and sometimes the rest areas too. My goal is to build effective working partnerships with the districts and other agencies and to be involved in a cooperative effort to control the spread of noxious weeds. I look forward to continuing to work with the noxious weed control community.

Cost Share Update

Remember that the deadline for applying for ISDA Noxious Weed Cost Share Grants for the 2002 field season is **December 31, 2001.** You can download the cost share forms from the ISDA website http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/CostShare.htm.

Special thanks to all of the CWMA's for doing a fantastic job this year. This summer has been full of numerous workshops, tours, and weed control projects. Great job everyone!

If you have questions, please call Brenda Waters at (208) 332-8667 or email bwaters@agri.state.id.us.

Governer Kempthorne Signs Executive Order

On September 26, Idaho Governor Dirk Kempthorne signed an Executive Order creating the ***Idaho Invasive Species Council.*** The purpose of the Council is:

1. To minimize the effects of harmful non-native species on Idaho citizens and to ensure the economic and environmental well-being of the State of Idaho;
2. To serve as a nonpartisan forum for identifying and understanding invasive species issues from all perspectives;
3. To take measures that will encourage control and prevention of harmful non-native species;
4. To organize and streamline the process for identifying and controlling invasive species;
5. To consider ways to halt the spread of invasive species as well as finding possible ways to bring current problems under control.

Initial members include Idaho Departments of Agriculture (Chair), Environmental Quality, Parks and Recreation, Fish and Game, Lands, Water Resources, Commerce, Health and Welfare, Transportation, and University of Idaho. Several Federal Agencies and Tribes will also be invited to join the Council.

You can view the Executive Order on the ISDA website: http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm

Idaho Weed Coordinating Committee

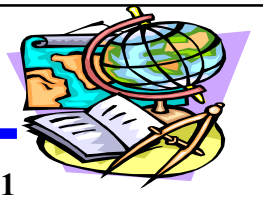
The Idaho Weed Coordinating Committee (IWCC) met on September 26th. The Committee discussed proposed operating procedures drafted by Jack Bell which outlines a process by which the Committee will operate. Members agreed that they will use a consensus process to make decisions. Members will review the proposed operating procedures, make any needed changes and adopt them at the next meeting on November 28th. The proposal would establish the position of Chair, Vice Chair, and Chair Elect, who, along with the Facilitator (currently Rick Waitley representing Idaho Weed Control Association) would make up the Executive Committee.

The IWCC met with the Public Information Officers of several agencies to discuss ideas for implementing the recommendations of the IWCC Outreach and Awareness Education Task Force chaired by Sharon Norris of NRCS. The group discussed how members could assist a Coordinator in the implementation effort if funding can be acquired to contract with Roger Batt of Waitley and Associates to fill the Coordinator role.

A second ad hoc task group also met to discuss how to energize the Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw (NWFF&S) program. Rick VanBebber, Interagency Noxious Weed Coordinator has agreed to Chair the effort. Actions discussed include extending the NWFF&S requirement to the Public Lands (BLM) and to state lands managed by the Idaho Department of Lands. A workshop has been tentatively scheduled for December 18 in Boise to discuss and resolve the issue of administration of the inspection and certification portion of the program: should ISDA continue to contract with ICIA or should inspection and certification responsibilities be returned to the counties. All interested parties are encouraged to attend and participate. Other actions to provide greater visibility for the NWFF&S program were also discussed: the need for CWMA's to find innovative ways to use NWFF&S in their prevention programs as well as the need for more consistent compliance actions by the Forest Service. Plans are to develop an effective display that can be used at the several ag producer, agency, and sportsmen meetings held during this fall and winter.

Mapping Update

Danielle Bruno



Invasive Species Mapping and Technologies Workshop Scheduled for October 24, 2001

It is time again for the Invasive Species Mapping and Technologies Workshop at the Idaho State Department of Agriculture on Oct. 24, 2001. This year's speakers include a rancher and GPS technician involved in the Montana Weeds After Fire Program and Dr. Mark Systma of OSU to discuss aquatic plant identification. Other agenda items include Basic Orienteering, Moving to real-time GPS, and Interagency Management for Weed Control. The day will conclude with presentations on the Eastern Idaho NASA Remote Sensing Project and the Bingham County Student Mapping Project. The workshop will feature poster displays of Idaho projects and the wares of some Idaho vendors. Everyone is welcome. The workshop costs $15.00, pre-registration is preferred and lunch is provided. The workshop has been approved for 3 pesticide applicator license rectification credits.

For more information, contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8529 or dbruno@agri.state.id.us

Available ESRI GIS and Trimble GPS Training Courses:

Migrating to ArcView 8; Boise, ID
Nov. 29-30, 2001 For more information, contact: ttaylor2@boisestate.edu

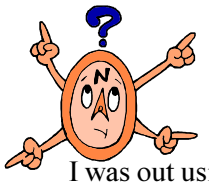
Introduction to ArcView GIS (3.x); Boise, ID
Jan. 28-29, 2002 For more information, contact: ttaylor2@boisestate.edu

Also, classes are available on-line at http://campus.esri.com at the ESRI virtual campus.

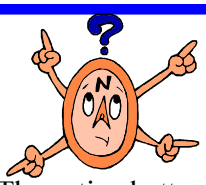
Using tht Trimble GeoExplorer 3 and ProXR; Boise, ID
Jan. 10-11, 2002 For mor information, contact CMcDonald@tax.state.id.us

Intro to GPS & Trimble Pathfinder Office Software; Jerome, ID
Nov. 5-7, 2001
Jan. 14-16, 2002 For more information contact: (208) 324-8006 or elecdata@elecdata.com

Advanced GPS Training; Jerome, ID
Jan. 17-18, 2002 For more information contact: (208) 324-8006 or elecdata@elecdata.com



Trimble GeoExplorer 3
Help! My Options Button Is Stuck!



I was out using my Trimble GeoExplorer 3 on a project and ran into an interesting problem. The option button got "stuck". Basically, I could turn my unit on, but I couldn't do anything but move through the options menu. If it happens, close the rover file immediately. You will probably loose the last feature you were working on but the rest should be fine. Take the unit home, download and correct your files. Delete all of your files from the unit. Next, cold boot the unit. A cold boot will erase all data and reset all configurations to factory defaults. You must rest your configurations after a cold boot. To cold boot, turn the unit on, at the start-up screen, hold down the Enter and Data keys until Formatting Flash Sys appears. IF the logo stops spinning and the first screen appears before Formatting Flash Sys, the cold boot failed. Turn the unit off and try again. If that doesn't fix it, download the firmware from the Trimble web site. (Go to http://www.trimble.com/support.html, select GeoExplorer 3, select downloads, select firmware, select firmware to download. Check to see if you purchase a support agreement to decide which version to download.) Download the firmware. On your computer, extract the download by double clicking on it. Then, go to page 499 of the GeoExplorer 3 operation guide and follow the instructions to upgrade the firmware. (The operation guide is one of the CDs in the Pathfinder Office software box.) If it still doesn't work, contact your distributor and be prepared to send it back. Good Luck!

Establishing Noxious Weed Demonstration Plots

By Celestine Duncan, Weed Management Services, Helena, MT
Originally published in Techline, Dec. 2000

The purpose of this article is to outline procedures for designing demonstration plots on noxious weeds. These plots can be utilized to answer questions you or the public may have regarding effectiveness of various management tools such as herbicides, physical, mechanical, or biological treatments. These plots can also be used during tours and meetings to show the public and others how different management techniques compare under "field" conditions.

Establish Objectives:

The most important step in establishing any demonstration plot is to develop a clear objective for the study, such as "Compare the effectiveness of various biological and mechanical treatments on cover and density of spotted knapweed."

In developing your study objectives, you should contact Extension Weed Specialists to determine whether studies have been completed that address your questions, or if there are demonstration plots already established in your area. You may want to modify your study design and objectives based on previously conducted or on-going research.

Site Location:

Once your objectives are established, you need to find a location that best fits the study. The site should be selected based on the following criteria:

1. Sites that will be utilized for "demonstration" purposes should be easily accessible to the public.
2. The demonstration area should be located no more than a 30-minute drive from a community or convenient meeting location (such as FS or BLM district office).
3. Weed cover and density should be uniform in the plot area to compare various treatments.
4. The site should be large enough so various treatments can be applied adjacent to each other.
5. The site should be typical of areas that are infested with the target weed.

Plot Size:

Plot size is dependent on the objectives of the study, treatments that are being applied, size of the application equipment, and sampling methods. In general, individual plots for demonstration purposes of herbicide, mechanical, or manual treatments should be about 20 by 30 feet with a minimum plot size of 10 by 25 feet. Buffer zones of 3 to 4 feet may be needed between treatments to minimize seed contamination, reduce the potential for drift between plots, and allow for good visual observation of the plot without walking through treatments.

Plot Arrangement:

Demonstration plots should be arranged so that various treatments can be viewed easily and treatments are on similar slope, aspect, soil, and vegetation type. Be sure to include an untreated control plot with the treated plots so that visual comparisons or quantitative measurements can be determined. Untreated plots should be located upwind and upslope from treated plots to minimize possibility of drift or movement of seed from other plot treatments.

Plot Identification:

This is critical once the site is located. Individual plot corners should be marked with wooden or metal stakes. Metal rebar can be buried level with the ground on the four outside corners to ensure that the plot area will be permanently marked (metal detectors can be utilized to find the corners if necessary). Treatments should be marked on metal tags and placed on the left corner stake of each plot (see diagram). If possible, the distance from two plot corners to a permanent fixture (telephone pole, building corner, section corner, fence line, etc) should be recorded in a field notebook in case plot stakes are destroyed by wildlife, livestock, or fire. On sites that have high livestock or wildlife use, metal pins and large metal washers can be buried flush with the ground to mark plot corners. This will minimize disturbance by animals, but it also makes the markers difficult to locate in tall vegetation.

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Application Equipment:

Use commercial application equipment or equipment that simulates commercial application, such as experimental plot sprayers for herbicide treatments. Seed drills or herbicide sprayers must be calibrated prior to application so that the rate that is being applied is accurate. In most situations, single nozzle backpack sprayers should not be used for applying herbicides to demonstration plots because of difficulty in maintaining a consistent pattern throughout the plot area. Proper application of all treatments is essential to maintaining integrity of the study.

Record Keeping:

Accurate records must be kept during all aspects of the study. This includes site location and directions to the site, plot layout and design, and application and monitoring information. A treatment list including application rates, date of application, and conditions during application are essential to the study.

Application records that must be recorded include:

1. Name of applicator
2. Date and time of day application was made
3. Make and model of application equipment
4. Equipment calibration records (speed traveled, output)
5. Total output in gallons per acre for herbicide application equipment
6. Application rates (this includes herbicide rate, number of biological agents released, number of people hand pulling, seeding rates, etc).

Environmental conditions to record at application include:

1. Air temperature
2. Soil temperature [at 3 or 4 inches]
3. Wind speed and direction
4. Percent relative humidity
5. Percent cloud cover
6. Soil moisture (dry, moist, or wet)
7. Soil texture (series name if possible), slope, and aspect
8. Soil organic matter and pH if relevant to the study
9. Date to first precipitation event
10. Vegetative growth stage of key species including the target weed

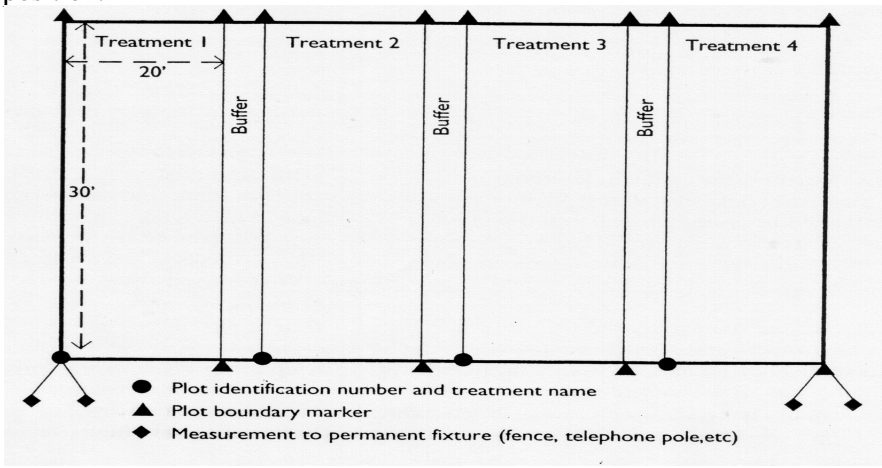
Monitoring:

Monitoring results is critical to the success of demonstration areas. Visual percent control (compared to untreated plots), density, cover, and/or frequency are often used to evaluate differences between various treatments. Data collection should be consistent between years, and for most noxious weed species should be conducted for at least 3 years to determine long-term effectiveness of treatments.

Summary:

Demonstration plots are an excellent method to evaluate new weed management methods on a small scale to determine their application to your area. They also serve as an effective tool for educating the public about various management methods. However, their success is based on the accuracy with which the treatments are applied and annual monitoring of results. Be sure to maintain accurate detailed records so that someone else can continue monitoring efforts if you move or transfer to another position.

Sample Demonstration Plot Diagram



Director Visits Students

Paul Muirbrook

"They rode pickup trucks, four-wheelers and horses. They boated, they swam and they ran, but mostly they hiked." Emily Hone -*The Morning News.*

On August 9, 2001 Idaho Department of Agriculture Director Pat Takasugi and several members of the Shelly Community viewed and impressive power point presentation of local student's summer activities. Eight students from the Shelley and Blackfoot High School Solutions Class spent 8 weeks mapping noxious weeds in Bingham County under the direction of Paul Muirbrook, Bingham County Weed Supervisor, and in cooperation with partners from the Blackfoot/ Snake Cooperative Weed Management Area. The BSCWMA partners provided funding, transportation, technical assistance control methods and time. The students inventoried over 50,000 acres of land, traversed over 250 miles of river and canal banks, documented over 500 weed infestations and identified three new invasive plants that were not previously documented. The students created a 2002 weed calendar, identified and researched 50 poisonous plants, developed a user-friendly poisonous weed book and created a noxious weed coloring book.

"It was a proud accomplishment", the students were told by Director Takasugi; and "one that would benefit every community in Idaho". He said the innovative project should become a model for the entire state and other areas where noxious weeds are becoming an increasing problem. Takasugi made the comments during a presentation given by the students of their "Summer of GPS". "It is a win-win situation", notes Muirbrook. Vegetation managers get sound, useable technical data and students learn more than just weeds. They experience problem solving, teamwork, work ethic and a sense of being part of the local community. Students learn best when engaged in real-world problem solving, especially when the real-world problems they help solve are problems facing their local communities.

2001 Grants Awarded

The Center for Invasive Plant Management has awarded $70,352 in grants for its 2001 grants program.

Grants were awarded to 12 applicants in five western states in the categories of Seed Money, Applied Science, and Multidisciplinary Research Planning. Topics ranged from studying weed invasion to mapping of invasive plant populations in the West to defining ecological management techniques. A complete list of awards is posted on the Center's web site at www.weedcenter.org.

The Center for Invasive Plant Management promotes ecologically sound management of invasive plants in western North America by promoting research and public education and by facilitating regional collaboration and communication among researchers, educators, and land managers. The Center is based at Montana State University in Bozeman, Montana.

Requests for proposals for CIPM's 2002 grant program will be posted at www.weedcenter.org in January 2002.

For more information, contact CIPM Director Janet Clark at 406-994-6832, or email cipm@montana.edu.

Center Mission

CIPM fosters the development and implementation of pest management programs based on a high level of knowledge of pest biology coupled with choices of monitoring tools and control technology, resulting in economically sound, environmentally compatible, and sociologically responsible integrated crop production.

- http://ipmwww.ncsu.edu/cipm/

Senator Craig visits Camas Creek CWMA

Carl Rey

FAIRFIELD: On August 22, 2001 the Camas Creek CWMA honored U.S. Senator Larry Craig and the Idaho State Department of Agriculture's Glen Secrist by presenting special awards recognizing their respective efforts in advancing Idaho's noxious weed program.

Senator Craig has repeatedly sponsored national non-native species legislation that has resulted in significant funding appropriations to the states making the formation of new CWMA's possible. The Camas Creek CWMA is one such example.

Closer to home, during his tenure as the state's Noxious Weed Program Coordinator, Glen Secrist has performed tirelessly in promoting the implementation of Idaho's Statewide Strategic Plan for the Control of Noxious Weeds.

According to CWMA Steering Committee Chairman Carl Rey, who also sits on Senator Craig's Southwest Regional Advisory Committee, "Both Senator Craig and Glen Secrist have stepped up and provided timely leadership in support of Idaho agriculture. The Camas Creek CWMA project would not exist today without their efforts. These awards are to recognize those efforts and document the appreciation felt by those of us involved at the field level."

The awards were presented at a barbeque luncheon attended by a total of 36 local citizens and Idaho State Department of Agriculture personnel Brenda Waters and Danielle Bruno. Guests included the entire Camas County Board of Commissioners, the mayor of the City of Fairfield, members of the weed management area steering committee, as well as numerous private landowners and agency personnel. Jake Zollinger and Terry Lee were introduced as the new Camas Creek CWMA Administrator and Field Technician, respectively.

Senator Craig's visit to the Camas Creek CWMA's Fairfield headquarters was the second in as many years and was indicative of his continued support of this particular CWMA as representing a model of community involvement driven by local grass roots organization and leadership.

In his introductory comments, Steering Committee Chairman, Carl Rey, commented that, "We're getting the job done with an integrated approach using all used and donated equipment, driving rehabbed vehicles and working out of an office building that was given to us. We sometimes use the county assessor's copying machine. We've stretched our budget dollars about as far as is fiscally possible and our cooperators recognize efficiency when they see it."

In this context, it is noteworthy that the relatively small population of the Camas Creek watershed, including parts of Blaine and Elmore counties and the community of Fairfield, contains fewer than 900 total citizens. Prior to 1998 the total of Camas County tax dollars generated for noxious weed control, in this second least populated of Idaho's 44 counties, was less than $34,600.00 per year.

Beginning in late 1997, however, and in response to a growing noxious weed threat to the area's hay and grain based economy, the Camas County Commissioners appointed an all volunteer, ad hoc citizen's committee to investigate the feasibility and steps necessary for forming a CWMA.

Steering Committee Chairman Carl Rey states, "Glen Secrist provided a vital support role in overcoming these initial challenges and has guided all progress that followed through FY 2000. The awards given to Glen and the Senator at the August 22nd luncheon were much deserved and in response to their having assisted in these efforts."

By FY 2001, the Camas Creek CWMA had realized an approximately 600% increase in coordinated state, federal, private and county funds being administered under the CWMA program. To date the CWMA has identified a total of 26 cooperating public agencies and associations, owns numerous items of equipment, participates in a collective bargaining herbicide purchasing pool, employs a full FTE Weed Superintendent and a 0.5 FTE licensed Field Technician. The CWMA operates under the guidance of a ten member Steering Committee consisting of four agency advisors and six private landowners.

For many years prior to the CWMA's formation, Camas County and the entire 860,000-acre geographical area encompassed by the Camas Creek Watershed had gradually fallen behind in its capabilities to manage a growing noxious weed threat. This period of time had seen the ever-increasing spread of several new invasive species that eventually prompted action and the formation of what has become a most innovative and community driven program.

Most recently, the Camas Creek CWMA has partnered with the Blaine County Board of Commissioners and the Idaho State Department of Agriculture to expand and develop a new CWMA on the north and east boundaries of the Camas Creek watershed. The process of forming the Big Wood River CWMA will be assisted by the Camas Creek CWMA with immediate goals of completing a sub-basin plan, where Camas and Blaine counties overlap, and primary cooperative agreements with numerous agencies and municipalities in the Wood River Valley.

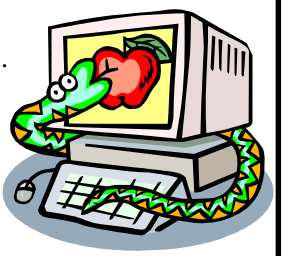
Oct. 24	Invasive Species Mapping and Technology Workshop; Boise, ID Danielle Bruno, (208) 332-8529
Dec. 6-7	Society for Range Management, Idaho Section; Boise, ID Karen Launchbaugh, (208) 885-6598
Dec. 31	Cost Share Applications Due Brenda Waters, (208) 332-8667
Feb. 4 - 7	IWCA Annual Noxious Weed Meeting, Nampa, ID Sheila Huizar, (208) 734-9000
Feb. 13-14	WSSA Invasive Plant Species Workshop; Reno, NV wssa@allenpress.com
Feb. 25 - March 1	National Weed Awareness Week
March 11-15	WSWS Annual Meeting; Salt Lake City, UT

Worms, Viruses, and Trojan Horses, Oh My!

Danielle Bruno

As with many things, email is a double-edged sword. Many of us have become dependent on the quick and flexible communication medium email provides but we must be aware of the hidden dangers. Three common email dangers are worms, viruses, and Trojan horses. A Worm is a program or algorithm that replicates itself over a computer network and usually performs malicious actions, such as using up the computer's resources and possibly shutting the system down. A virus is a program or piece of code that is loaded onto your computer without your knowledge and runs against your wishes. A Trojan horse is a destructive program that masquerades as a benign application. Ways to protect your computer programs include purchasing protective software such as Norton's Internet Security or McAfee's Personal Firewall. Always keep your software updated! Of course, regardless of your anti-viral software, vigilance is required. Do not open email from persons you do not know. If it is not a virus or worm, it may be junk mail! Also, be cautious of email attachments with .EXE at the end. Do not open unless you are extremely confident that the sender does not intend ill will.

A Few Interesting Web Sites:



- http://www.pencomputing.com = Reviews and comparisons of mobile computing products.
- http://lighthouse.nrcs.usda.gov/lighthouse/websdv/Navigator.html = Soil Data Navigator
- www.cdatribe.org/gis/index.html = some neat stuff like Clearwater watershed fly through.
- http://www.lewisandclarkeducationcenter.com/map.htm = Lewis & Clark Trail comes to life.
- http://www.idahogeology.org/Lab/default.htm = Idaho Geological Survey Digital Mapping and GIS Lab
- http://thomas.loc.gov/ = Thomas, National Legislative Information on the Internet
- http://www.idoc.state.id.us/Data/dtacntr.html = Idaho Department of Commerce (2000 census data)

Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Must be 18 or older. Photo ID Required. Exam fees must be paid and received before exam results will be released.

Northern Idaho

Oct. 17	6447 Kootenai St. Courthouse Annex	Bonners Ferry
Nov. 14	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courtyouse	Moscow
Dec. 12	106 Dalton Ave. U. of I. Coop. Extension	Coeur d'Alene

Eastern Idaho

Oct. 10	310 N. 2nd East, Business Development Ctr.	Rexburg
Nov. 14	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co.Extension	Idaho Falls
Dec. 5	132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension	Blackfoot

South Central Idaho

Oct. 10	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
Nov. 14	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Dec. 5	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls

Southeast Idaho

Oct. 17	561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office	Preston
Oct. 24	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Nov. 21	30 N. 100 W. Oneida Co. Ext. Office	Malad
Dec. 12	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello

Southwest Idaho

Oct. 10	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
Nov. 14	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Dec. 12	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell

Other News

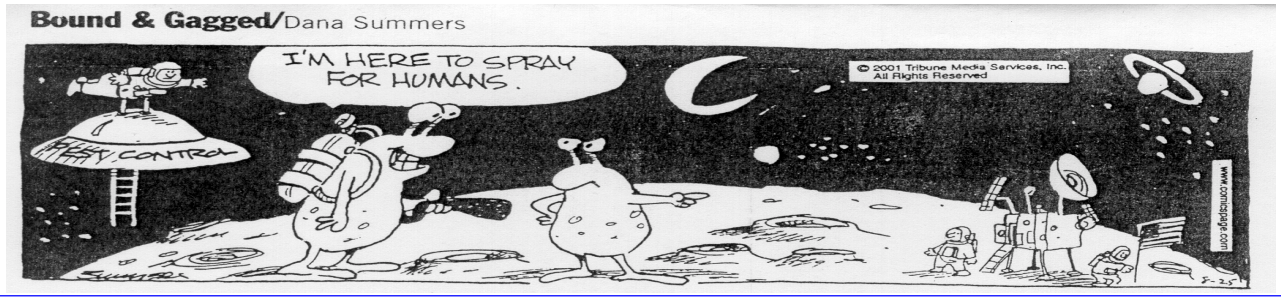
PLATEAU herbicide
FOR WEED CONTROL, NATIVE GRASS ESTABLISHMENT AND TURF GROWTH SUPPRESSION ON ROADSIDES AND OTHER NONCROP AREAS

Section 18 Plateau - Where are we?

The supplemental label is now available on ISDA's web site at http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm

Weeder's Retreat
A Brief Summary

The superintendents and their families experienced scuba diving for milfoil and saw the difference between Northern and Eurasian. Most thought it was great fun, some nearly drowned. There was discussion about the aquatic situation in Washington, and how it could potentially affect aquatic weed control efforts here. New invaders/troublesome weeds were displayed and everyone was given the scoup on why they are a problem. Hounds Tongue (Jeffrey), Mediterranian Sage (Becky), White Bryony(Gary), Water Primrose & Hydrilla (Sandy) were highlighted. The outcome of Jeffrey's CWMA Workshop was reviewed. He distributed several list with prioritized needs and assessments in each area. Many superintendents would like to have more information sharing on what herbicides and other control methods work best on what weed. There was discussion of generating a website and a IAWCS Newsletter. Lastly, last year's annual meeting and planning for next year was evaluated. Other than that "We ate good and played hard"



For Sale or Trade

If you are interested in submitting an article for sale or trade in the next Noxious News, please contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8540 or dbruno@agri.state.id.us.

ISDA does not guarantee condition of equipment or is at all involved in any transaction listed in the For Sale or Trade section of the Noxious News.

Dr. Tim Prather: University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339
tel: (208)885-9246; fax: (208)885-7760; e-mail: tprather@uidaho.edu

Dr. Mark Schwartzlaender: University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339
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Christina Kuykendall: Director, Nez Perce Bio-Control Center, P.O. Box 365, Lapwai, ID 83540
tel: (208)843-7392; fax: (208)843-7391; e-mail: chrisk@nezperce.org

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